NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS RVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- AN HOUR IN SEVILLE-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- OTHELLO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway. - Sommony Elge-

NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY, -FROREST SPY-

POWERY THEATRE. BOWERS—THE HOUSE THAT JACE BUILD—FOREST KEEPER—MILLINER'S HOLIDAY BARNUM'S MUSE! M. Broadway.-Two Giants. Two DWARTS, ALRINOS, WHAT Is 17, &c., at all hours, BELPHA-GOR-At Sand 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WRY .- ETBIOPIAN SONGS,

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- SIMMONS. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS, PANTONINES, BURLESQUES, &C. - DECHALAMEAU.

SALON DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.-Robert HELLER, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookiya. - ETHIOPIAN

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, May 13, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the armies to-day is most hopeful and encouraging. General Grant has got his forces into such a position after seven days' fighting as must render wictory not only certain but speedy. Genera Lee's army is depressed, so harassed for want of supplies, and so cut off from its communications in every direction, that it cannot hold out much longer against the combination of difficulties which surround it.

It was reported that Lee sent a flag of truce to General Grant on Wednesday morning, as our line was advancing, asking for a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours to bary the dead. Grant is reported to have answered promptly that he had no time to bury his own dead, and that he must advance, which, it appears, he did with some effect. General Burnside drove in General Hill's corps. The colored troops in reserve were called into action and fought desperately.

During the battle of vesterday a brilliant operation wa performed by the Second army corps, about four o'clock on the afternoon. Major General Hancock captured an entire rebel division, including its commander, General Ed. Johnson and Brigadier Generals Geo. Stuart and Robert Johnson. The division consisted of between two and three thousand men and two batteries of six pieces each. The darkness and storm favored the attack of General Hancock, and he took the enemy by surprise A severe battle was then going on.

Ceneral Sheridan announced to General Meade-who issued the despatch to the troops amid much enthusiasm-that he had turned the enemy's right, and got into their rear with his cavalry. He cut from eight to ten miles of the Orange Railroad. Great consternation prevailed among the rebels. General Sheridan says that he expects to fight the enemy's cavalry on the South Anna He recaptured five hundred Union prisoners, including two colonels.

We give fuller details to-day of the terrible battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, and a map of the battle field of Virginia.

The report that General Lee issued an order to his m that supplies from Richmond were cut off has been confirmed by documents found on rebel prisoners.

News from General Butler reports him within thre miles of Petersburg, where Beauregard is intreuched with twenty-five thousand men. He has crossed the outer times of defences. The splendid operations of Gen. Kautz's cavairy in cutting the ratiroad, and the recent movement of Ceneral Sheridan in the rear of Lee, cuts off Beaure gard effectually both from Richmond and from the army

General Sherman, after three days skirmishing, has driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountains where he was shelling them. The last accounts leave him in that position.

Despatches from Cairo on the 11th state that three United States transports were fired upon and destroyed below Alexandria by the rebels on the 5th inst.

The rebel Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Roddy and Le were said to be at Tupelo on Saturday. General Steele is fortifying Little Rock, Arkansas. It is said that the negross whe fell into the hands of the enemy were well

Advices from Vicksburg to the 19th, state that an ex pedition had left there for Yazoo City. The rebel Generais Lee, Ross and Adams were there, with a large force, and an engagement was daily expected.

The rebel irou-clad North Carolina, supported by four wooden vessels, made an attack on the Nansemond or the 6th inst., in the New Inlet, N. C., but was repulsed. EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 1st of May, reached Halifax vesterday morning on her voyage

to Boston. Her news is two days later.

Lord Palmerston's Cabiset was assailed in the House of Commons for its course towards the rebel privateer Tusaloosa. The action of the government was sustained by a majority of thirty-four. Earl Derby condemned the conduct of the government

towards the Messrs. Laird in the rams setzure affair Earl Russell defended the Executive, which, he said, had by its vigitance prevented the Lairds from plunging England into a war with the United States. The Danes had evacuated Fredericas, and withdrawn

Femera Island. The conference continued suspended in London. The British Channel fleet had sailed for the Downs. The King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria were to visit Doppel in company.

A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the Em

peror of Russia was spoken of.

At the Shakspere tercentenery celebration at Frankfort political ill feeting was manifested at the banquet be tween the English and Germans, but the American Consul and others made conclilatory speeches and restored

Germans and Seglish manifested considerable political fil feeling towards each other. The United States Consul made a constlictory speech.

The Liverpool cotten market was boovant at an ad vance of one and a half of a penny over the official quotatations. Breadstutis were firm. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols cleved in London at 91% a 91%. The rebei loso was firm at an advance

CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Wisson reported from the Military Committee a preumble and resolution to authorthe all railroads to the country operated by steam to transport government freight, make, passongers, troops and supplies. A resolution calling on the Navy Department for information in reference to the erection of a neval depot at Kittery, Maine, was adopted. The greater the bilt to amend the charter of Washington city. By this bill every male resident of the capital the legal age, without regard tocolor, is allowed Different amendments were offered; none of them were adopted, and, without final action having been taken on the March, and were still at that port on the 2d of April. to was laid aside. A resolution was adopted

calling on the Secretary of War for a list of all ment of the present war and those stuce comwhich they were appointed, with a statement of confirmaions, resignations, dismissals, deaths in the service, &c. after holding an executive session the Senate adjourned

In the House of Representatives the Speaker presented the resolution of the New York Chamber of Co datory of Mr. Collins' scheme for a line of tolegraph between Europe and the United States, via Liberia and Sehring Stratts. The bill to give soldiers and sailors ads on the confiscated estates of rebels was taker up, and a long debate on it ensued. It was finally passed by a vote of seventy-five in the affirmative to sixty-four in the perative. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill deciaring the Camden and Atlantic, and the Saritan and Delaware Bay railroads national postal and military routes. After an extended discussion a substitute for the bill was accepted and passed, by s xty-three year to fifty seven pays. This substitute provides, in effect, that every railway company in the United States whos said road all freight, mails, passengers government supplies and troops, from one State to another, and receive compensation therefor. The House adjourned without transacting any other business.

The Board of Councilmen were in session yesterday, but His Honor the Mayor sent in a communication recommending the passage of an ordinance prohibiting th nelting of fat within the city limits, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health. Mayor Gunther signed the tax levy for the present year, and in announce ng that fact stated that he was induced to do so by sense of justice to the numerous persons who have claims Common Council in striking out the appropriations for the Blind Mechanics' Institution and the Inebriate Asylum. ends the judicious expenditure of the public mo nevs by several practical suggestions, and calls upon the Common Council to aid him in the work of retrenchment. A resolution adopted by the A'dermen relative to lay ing out a portion of the Park as a parade ground for the First Division of the militia gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which resulted in the motion being lost. Severa members voted against it, believing that they had no power to grant such a privilege, and a resolution asking the Corporation Counsel's opinion upon the legality of the matter was proposed and lost. A large number of general orders were passed, and, after a lengthy session, the Board adjourned till Monday.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the applicability of the law imposing a temporary increase of fifty per cent duty on all foreign importaions for the period of sixty days. The question in dispute between the merchants and the Tressury Depart. ment is, whether goods bonded previous to the promul ation of the law are subject to the same duty as goods imported subsequent to the passage of the act. A memorial was submitted by the committee, which was referred back to the same committee, with power to cor rect its phraseology and farward it to Washington, asking Congress to interpret the law, and to designate at what date the same went into effect, and whether goods, the duties upon which were paid before the bill was signed by the President, can be held liable for the payment of the extra duty. The opinion of the Chambe was that the law was unjust and oppressive, and should e so amended as to operate equitably on those who are affected by its provisions.

The remains of Major General Sedgwick arrived in this staff, and were placed in the Governor's Room, which was visited by hundreds of people. The body will be taken to Cornwall, Conn., to day for interment. General Sandford has ordered the Eighth regiment National Guard o parade as an escort.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the American Bible

Society was held yesterday morning in Irving Hall at ten o'clock, the President, James Lenox, Eq., in the chair. The meeting was opened by Bishop Janes, after which the reports were read, setting forth that the income of the society during the year had been 560.578 60 from sales of books, donations and legacies, and the total issue valued at \$848,360 61. The of the society of money and books were \$181,144 83, and for toreign work \$60,063 92. Twenty-eight new auxil laries had been recognized, ninety life directors and 1.626 books issued 1,500,578. The aggregate issues of the last three years, 3,778,119. Total since the commencement of the society, excluding foreign distribution, 18,834,296. Number of agents, thirty eight, of which seven The army and navy had been supplied with 766 075 nearly 2,000,000 since the commencement of the way be freedmen of the South and the seceded States had een supplied, the first with 18,490 and the latter 257,878 volumes. The society had employed thirty col porteurs, and publishes the Bible in forty-six different anguages. The meeting was addressed by the President W. I. Thornton, of England; Dr. Ferris, of Ne York: B. Sunderland, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Fsq.; Revs. L. Taylor, of the B. and F. Bible Society; T. Duryea, New York, and D. Cox.

The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, when brief patriotic speeches were made by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bacon, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Mr. Hastings, George Thompson, of England, and the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston. Our sketch of the speeches is crowded out by the war pows.

The twenty-eighth applyersary of the American Temperance Union was held at Irving Hall last evening Sovernor Buckingham, of Connecticut, President, in the Resolutions were passed thanking the President and the military authorities for the protection they had given the troops against those who would tempt and estroy them by the intoxicating cup. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Dr. Marks, Rev Mr. Strierby, Jas. A. Briggs and others, and the inevita ble Hutchinson Family wound up the proceedings with patriotic song. The attendance was rather slim.

The Women's Loyal National League held their second universary yesterday morning at the Church of the Puritana Lengthy resolutions, pledging themselves, not to the support of the government, but to never rest until a new nation and a new constitution to suit their own pecu har views were raised from the ruins of our present dis by Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, Lucretia Mott and Earnestine L. Rose, all more or less expressing their ap proval of the resolutions, and dissatisfaction with the ac tions of the administration. No business was transacted and after the delivery of the addresses the meeting ad-

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Tammany Sc was celebrated last evening at the Old Wigwam, in accordance with a time-honored custom. Grand ceremeny of installing the new sachems and officers the building is undergoing a course of thorough nability to have the hotel in a condition to furnish the necessary accommodations the usual banquet was omit ted. The following suchems and officers were duly in installed, after which the meeting adjourned :- Sachema Isnac Bell, Daniel E. Delavap, Charles G. Cornell, Matthew T. Brennan, Douglas Taylor, Peter B. Sweeny, John E. Develin, William M. Tweed, James B. Nicholson, Edward Cooper, John T. Hoffman, Albert Cardozo, John Clancy Treaurer—Henry Vandewater. Secretary—Casper C. Childs. Sagamore—George S. Messerve Wiskinkte—

ion was held yesterday at Citaton Hall, and was no characterized with entire harmony. The discordant element, slightly perceptible on Wednesday, was more turbulent yesterday, and called frequently on the nerve of the chairman. The main business of the day was an addrese by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Bliss; a religious poem by Professor Hamilton, which created considerable stir and a resolution recognizing the reporters as great spinit pal phenomena. The third day of the session will com nence at half past ten this morning.

The American Telegraphic Company transmitted from Washington yesterday to the press of the country fiftyeight thousand seven bundred and forty words-the largest amount ever sent for the press in one day.

There was a large calendar of cases prepared for trial vesterday in the Court of General Sessions, but owing to the absence of the witnesses for the prosecution Assist ant District Attorney Hutchings asked to have the jury discharged till this morning.
The United States steamer Secramente, Commit

Walker, from Boston, and the United States ship Onward, from a cruise, both arrived at Rio Jaceiro on the 24th of The Surrogate has decided against the motion for the

appointment of a collector of the Lawrence estate, on the ground that it would musive an unnecessary expens to she estate, which the Surrogate says appears to be

The stock market, so far as the railroad list was con cerned, with the exception of Harlem, was not so strong yesterday morning as at the opening of the day previous nd prices gave way a little. The miscellaneous list, ho ever, was firm at advanced quotations. Gold opened a 175, and closed at 173%. Government securities were teady, but the demand was light. Money continu

Scarcely anything was talked of in business places ve erday but the great battles and Union victories Scarcely any business was done, except in a few commodities. Owing to the continued fluctuations is gold, &c., nearly all articles were more or less nomina and both buyers and sellers were reluctant to name prices at which they would operate. Petroleum con On 'Change there was a movement in wheat for export and the sales were the largest for many weeks. sand bushels; but as a considerable portion of this had been sold previous to arrival, the market was not de ressed by the increased supply. Flour was without decided change, though more active. Corn and oat vere firmer, while other cereals were duil. Pork op firm, and sales of mess were effected for July as high as \$31, but the market closed tamely. Lard was easier were more 'active, and large engagements of wheat, com prising some hundred and fifty thousand bushels, we made to Great Britain at improved rates. Whiskey was without important change

Our Operations in Virginia-Absolute

Victory Certain. We have abundant reason to believe that it will not "take all summer." Events in the great drama in progress south of the Rapidan follow one another with terrible rapidity, and the catastrophe is certainly near. General Lee had at the commencement of this great series of battles rather less than one hundred thousand men. His losses in killed and wounded, through six days of persistent combat, were equal to ours; his losses by prisoners and stragglers were much greater; and it is not likely that he had left more than sixty thousand men at the close of the sixth day.

On the seventh day (yesterday) by a brilliant exploit of the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac, Lee lost a whole division, numbering three thousand men, taken prisoners, including a major general and two brigadiers, together with twelve pieces of cannon He has been compelled to announce to his army that his communications with Richmond were cut, and that there were no rations and if there are no rations there are perhaps not many cartridges. All that is left, then, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia is a broken, disheartened, hungry and worn out agglomeration of less than sixty thousand men How much longer they can stand the persistent onslaught of our victorious troops the reader can readily judge when told that troops who depended alone upon discipline and organization for their excellence fail all at once when they fail at all on these points. Making due allowance for exaggerated reports, it seems safe to assume that the great ordeal of seven days' battle has left Lee's army used up. After that same army had fought seven days on the Peninsula, it was compelled to retire to Richmond, unable to seize the victory that its commander believed to be within his grasp. We believe that the seventh day has even more completely destroyed its power now than it

News from General Sheridan, In command of the cavalry corps, tells us who it is that has interrupted Lee's communications with his capital. Our cavalry, under this energetic leader, had turned the enemy's right wing, ten in his rear, broken up the railroad destroying cars, locomotives and commissary stores, and spreading consternation through the country and in the rebel army. All this must tend to further the demoralization of the shattered remnant of the rebel army that still holds together, and gives cumulative evidence that Lee's army must go to pieces soon. No army, with such difficulties, and so beset front and rear, can fight much longer than Lee's army has now fought.

We give in our Supplement to-day a full and clear map of the theatre in which the operations of the Army of the Potomac have been carried on. It illustrates admirably the letters of our various correspondents descriptive of the positions of the various corps of the two armies, as well as the relations to each other of the fields of battle in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House.

General Butler makes good progress apparently in carrying out his part of the great plan. He is within three miles of Petersburg, and inside the first line of works by which the enemy had expected to cover that place. Beauregard occupies Petersburg with twentyfive thousand men, and General Butler, it is expected, will not only be able to keep Beauregard from reaching Richmond with this heavy reinforcement for Lee, but may also be able to capture the whole force; for Beauregard is without supplies to subsist his men for any length of time, and his lines of communication have all been cut by General Kautz.

Both this operation of General Kautz and the similar one of Sheridan in the rear of Lee's army are likely to have a great effect upon the result of the contest. By these operations Richmond, Lee and Beauregard have been separated from one another and prevented giving mutual support in any way, and been compelled to stand and fight alone.

Two intercepted letters one written by member of the rebel Congress and the other by the chief clerk of the rebel War Depart ment-given in another column, present a good view of the ideas of the robel leaders, and show what a blow Grant's great advance has been, and how completely it has broken up the whole plan of operations that the enemy had laid out for the spring and summer. The rebel member of Congress, considering it possible that the communications between Richmond and the Southern States might be out, I long age.

sees in that the forced abandonment of Virginia by General Les. whose army otherwise "cannot be provisioned for three months." The War Department official states Gen. Lee's plan to be the invasion of the North with one hundred and fifty thousand men, leaving in the intrenchments at Richmond, or on the North Anna, thirty thousand men. With this plan he says that Davis and the rest are delighted, and that it will certainly be carried out, "unless, unfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee is ready." Grant's crushing and terrible onslaught has pretty well broken up all these plans. Richmond is severed from the South and even if Lee can get to that city he cannot possibly stay there.

Owing to the destruction of the Western wires by a heavy storm, there is no later news from General Sherman's army.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND

WOUNDED .- The Legislature at the last session passed a law giving the trustees appointed by the will of Mr Roosevelt full authority and power to carry out its provisions in the erection of a hospital for the treatment of sick and wounded persons. Judge Roosevelt, we believe, is President of the Board, and they have one million of dollars to expend for that purpose. We understand that the trustees intend to commence operations immediately, with view to be in a condition to take charge of some of our wounded soldiers who have been disabled in fighting the battles of the countryto relieve the sufferings of those heroes who left home and all that is dear to them and faced the cannon of the enemy that the Union might be maintained and the nation survive. It is stated that the trustees are about to apply to the Corporation for real estate a site on which to erect their buildings. There can be no doubt that a site will be furnished by the city; for certainly no official can refuse to give his saffetion to such a praiseworthy and noble object. In our opinion no place is more suitable for such a hospital than Hamilton square. That location, in the first place, is one of the best that can be had in the city. The plot of ground intended and set apart for that square, lying, as it does, adjacent to the Park, is not needed for a public park, and cannot be put by the city to a better use than the erection of the Roosevelt Hospital. It is a healthy location, and everything about it especially fits it for the site of an institution of this kind. We trust that the city authorities will move in this at once, and we have no doubt that their action will be followed by aid from Congress. and that before many months roll round the Roosevelt Hospital will be a reality, and not a project talked of to be built in the future. Let there be no delay in this matter, and the city can soon boast of one of the finest hospitals in the country, and a vast amount of suffering among our gallant wounded soldiers will be prevented. When this war commenced our soldier citizens were among the first to rally for the defence of the nation; our capitalists were the first to step forward and furnish the funds to carry on the war. Now let that record be followed by their being the first to erect a permanent hospital to take care of those who have been wounded on the battle field.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE GREAT GANSEVOORT Swindle Comptroller Brennan has been ordered by a mandamus from one of our courts to issue his bonds for six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the amount involved in what is known as the great Corporation Gansevoort swindle. The swindle originated over the old Fort Gansevoort property, which was presented to the Corporation, and sold and resold, and fought over and about, until finally the question of right in the matter has reached its present apparent solution. Mr. Breanan remedy now for the public interest lies with the Mayor. If the Mayor will take a high posttion in this matter, and refuse to sign the bonds. the money cannot be paid, and all the courts in the country can do no more than send the Mayor to prison. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether Mr. Gunther has the elevation of character to do an honest thing, and go to prison for it. There is hope that he has. He has recently shown himself to be possessed of high moral courage, and evinced the disposition to look keenly after the public interests. He and Boole have lately stopped fighting one another, and have combined for the removal of nuisances-a noble team for the purpose.

A OCCUPET OF AMINADAR STREET Thorn are four journals published in this city-on-British, one French and two so-called democratic-which must be noted for their extraordinary humanity. It is remarkable that this feeling breaks forth with more than usual vigor whenever the Union forces are success ful. On these occasions the journals we refer to are filled with homilies about the fearful slaughter of men. They weep and groan over the wounded and the dead, and hope-oh! so sincerely—that this may be the last of the war. These same journals, however, can never see this thing in the same light when the rebels have the advantage. They palliated the masacre—the cold-blooded butchery—at Fort Pillow of a surrendered garrison; they never could give credence to the barbarous treatment of our prisoners in rebel dungeons, and have often indulged in high-flown threate as to that "last ditch" to which the chivalry of the South would retire and die. We would suggest to two of these journals less concern about the humanity of the war, and more about the parties they represent Jeff. Davis and Louis Napoleon-the interests of both of these individuals being particularly shaky at this period.

BRITISH INFORMERS AND SPIES IN THIS COUN-TRY.-We have had evidence in the columns of the leading English journals-the Times, Post and Herald, of London—that a number of British spies were in this country, calumniating our government and giving all the information in their power to our enemies. It is not without surprise that we find American journals defending these British spies when they are denounced. Ben Wood and his Daily News might, we think, find more fitting employment than bolstering up British spies.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION .- If this conrention has the sagacity and moral courage to nominate Grant it will simplify the Presidential campaign, adjourn the Shoddy and Sheat-per-Shent conventions indefinitely, and place the Blair family, the Forney ceterie and the Weed clique where they ought to have been

"I Propose to Fight It Out on this Line, There is something positively sublime in this

brief and simple but comprehensive expression of General Grant in his modest despatch of Wednesday last to the Secretary of War-" I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." There is nothing here of the pomposity of Cæsar's "Vent, vidi, vici," nor of Napoleon's grandlloquent allusion to the pyramids; nothing more than the statement of a fixed purpose, in the plainest possible terms and yet nothing has ever been written which so clearly defines this model soldier in his true character, and nothing so well adapted to inspire the highest confidence in his complete success, as this simple declaration-"I propos to fight it out on this line, if it takes all sum These words from General Grant will thrill

the public ear like the blast of a trumpet, and will be interpreted by the public mind from the records of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and "the Wilderness." They will be accepted as signifying that, against all impediments and all possible contingencies, the line of operations upon which he has entered will be pursued to the end, and that there will be no intermission from which the enemy may repair damages from the telling blows already administered. In this unpretending hero of the West the reader of history will detect, in a high degree, the terrible energy of Richard the Crusader and Charles the Hammer, the unflinching tenacity of Oliver Cromwell, and the unfailing resources, daring expedients, sagacious calculations and wonderful endurance of the "Little Corporal."

In illustration of the ready resources of General Grant, we have a striking example in the result of the two days' hand-to-hand battle in the woods and jungle of "the Wilderness." At the close of that sanguinary second day, Friday, the enemy had gained a decided and dangerous advantage, in dislodging from its position a portion of the right wing of our army. There was the danger to General Grant of being turned on that side the next morning, and cut off from the river and his base of supplies. To guard against such a disaster Gene ral Grant, "according to the books," ought to have fallen back upon the river during the night, and over it if possible. But Grant saw his opportunity, and instantly seized it. He widened the gap between his right and the river by removing a whole corps from that side around to his extreme left. His object was to draw the enemy between himself and the river, in order to bring him to the test of a battle from which there could be no retreat. General Lee in the morning recognized a defeat in this simple experiment by marching off with his army towards Richmond.

In strategy, skilful combinations and tactics. and in stubborn fighting, there are few generals of the present day superior to Lee; and there are few that can surpass him in conducting a retreat. But his strategy and tactics, and his massive combinations on the field, are thoroughly understood by Grant; and even his skill in retreating, we dare say, will fail this time to save him to fight another campaign. When a struggle between two armies equally brave is reduced to a mere question of endurance, that army which outnumbers, and is better fed, better equipped and better supplied in every way than the other must inevitably win. A victory thus achieved must also be inevitably decisive. It must determine in this case the issue not only of the campaign, but of the war, inasmuch as the strength of the rebellion is the army of Gen. Lec.

When Gen. Grant, therefore, says "I pro nose to fight it out on this line, If it takes all sammer," he knows that, when crowned with success, this campaign in Virginia will be the end of the war. Terrible in this view as are the losses of our brave soldiers, this "short, sharp and decisive" war policy of Gen. Grant. even in the light of humanity, is the best. We have reason to believe that a very few days now will settle the fate of the rebellion. It is staggering to its fall from the crippling blows of Grant, and cannot survive the summer.

A Few Queetes.-What has become of the Sanitary Commission? What are they doing in these battles for the wounded soldiers Where is the million of dollars raised at the late Sanitary Fair in this city, which our citizens supposed was to be used to relieve the sufferings of our gallant soldiers? What has become of the four hundred thousand dollar. raised at the Brooklyn Fair? Where are the hundreds of thousands raised in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati and other important points? We hear of private funds being raised, physicians and supplies sent on to relieve the suffering soldiers on the battle field, but very little, if anything, from the Sanitary Commission. This is the time for them to apply the funds placed at their disposal. The emergency which the people looked for when they poured out this large fund is now at hand. The wounded now number tens of thousands, and are constantly increasing under the active operations of our armies and the gallant work being done by General Grant. Let the Sanitary Commission come to the rescue and perform the work of charity needed in this crisis.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENTS .- We referred a day or two ago to the fact that our correspondents at the seat of war run many risks in the discharge of their duties, and mentioned two of these gen-tlemen as having been made prisoners. We now hear that Mr. Finley Anderson, one of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, was, during Tuesday's battle, wounded in the arm by a shell. With characteristic plack, Mr. Anderson pushed on to Washington, however. and, arrived there, dictated his despatches in time for our yesterday morning's edition. This young gentleman was only a short time since released from a rebel prison, where he had been confined a year.

GENERAL BANKS AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN .-Some of the republican papers say that Lincoin is to blame for the disasters in the South west, and that he ordered Banks there at the instigation of the cotton speculators. We think that this is very likely. Lincoln was certainly to blame for the Florida expedition and for the useless raid of Kilpatrick against Richmond, and very probably he ventilated another of his little plane in the Red river affair. But, fortunately, Lincoln has now abdicated in favor of Grant, as far as the military department goes, and he will abdicate entirely on the 4th of March, 1865.

DISMUSSING USED UP GENERALS.—The H of Representatives has adopted a resolution missing used up generals from the army. doubt the Senate will do the same thing. wish that Congress would adopt another resolution, dismissing all the used up po cians. It would confer a great favor upon people. However, if the Cleveland Conven nominates Grant it will have the same eff and completely break up the Shoddy and Shent-per-Shent conventions.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO OUR GENERAL From our losses of generals in these late bat in Virginia, and particularly from the fact t Gen. Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshoo and that Gen. Wadsworth was probably kil by one, we apprehend that Gen. Lee has ganized a special force of marksmen for special duty of picking off our officers, in hope, perhaps, that they may even reach General-in-Chlef. We would therefore u upon our generals, including especially G Grant and Gen. Meade, that they are not pected to put their lives in jeopardy by an necessary exposure to the enemy's sha shooters. The veterans of the Army of Potomac need no hazardous exposure of th generals to lead them into the breach.

IMPROVING WONDERFULLY .- Secretary Stant and General Butler have vastly improved in putation recently. Stanton has discovered true method of issuing bulletins, and present system is far superior to his old sty and much more creditable to him. As Butler, he is much better employed in advaing upon Richmond from the south than making rules for fast-tongued secesh femal noisy newsboys and prating parsons. We me to give these worthies full credit for this iprovement if it continues long enough to see

SHERMAN!

Continued Success of the Arm of the Cumberland.

The Rebels Driven to Rocky Ridge an Buzzard Roost Mountains.

Everything Satisfactory for the Union Cause.

&c ..

TUNNELL HILL, Ga., May 11, 1864 After three days heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Ross Mountains, from which we are fast shelling them. Everything is going on in a most satisfactory way.

IMPORTANT FROM RED RIVER.

Two Gunboats and Three Transports Destroyed Below Alexandria-General Banks Still at Alexandria, &c., &c. Caro. May 11, 1864. The despatch boat General Lyon, from below, reports

that on the 5th inst. the transports City Selle, Emma, and Warner, in passing a battery twelve miles below Alexandria, were fired upon and destroyed. It is reported that the rebels boarded the steemen Emms, on the Red river, forced her crew into the hold,

nd then set fire to her. This report is not vouched for. The gunboat Signal was also destroyed by the battery, and the gunboat Covington was set on fire to prevent be falling into the hands of the rebels. This battery is composed of guns captured from Ger

General Banks remains at Alexandria, and is strong

enough to resist any attack made upon him. Joliet was destroyed, the Cricket, Admiral Porter's boat suffered severely. Both engineers were killed and many

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

General Steele Fortifying Little Rock-How Steele's Negro Troops were Treated by the Mebels, &c. Carno, May 11, 1884 General Steele's forces were actively engaged in forth-

lying Little Rock. All was quiet on the Arkansas river. Rebel cavalry had gone in the direction of Fort Smith, and it was rumored that they had taken Dardanelles,

small town below Fort Smith. It is said the rebels did not carry out their system of aughtering colored troops at the battle of Saline river, but took many of the wounded, dressed their wounds, and sent a flag of truce to General Steele for an exchange prisoners. The reason assigned for this is that the

pegroes during the whole of General Steele's campaign A rebel force is said to be in the immediate vicinity d Pine Bluff, Ark.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Robel Force at Tupelo, Miss.-Union Suc-CAIRO, May 11, 1864.

re said to be at Tupelo, where they had a grand review n Saturday last. An escaped Union cavalry officer reports Union see sees at Jackson and Bolivar, Tennessee. The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived from Mom-

phis, with one hundred and four bales of cotton. The steamer Commercial had arrived at Memphis, with nine hundred and seventeen bales of cotton.

Movements of General Conby-Capture

On Sasurday night a small band of guerillas passed be-tween the camp and picket post of an expedition sent one by General Prince from Columbus, Ky., under Colonel Moore. The guerilles pounced upon our picket force near Mayfield, and captured the whole of them without our orose kniwing anything about it would after it was se-

An Expedition Against Yazoo City. Manrais, May 10, 1804.
Advices from Vicksburg state that an expedition h

oft there for Yazeo City.

City, with a large force, and an engagement was daily

ral Storgie was unable to some up with him. News from Catro and Momphis. Carno, May 11, 1864.

Carno, May 11, 1864.

The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed here tast night, with one thousand and seventy-seven bales of cottee.

The steamer Patrick, with seven hundred bales of cotten, for Evansylie, has also passed here.

Sight hundred bales of cotten.

Right hundred bales of cotton were sold at Kemphie and the remainder 74c. a 75c. The total receipts for the weak were three thousand one hundred and seventy-six bases, and the shipments two thousand two hundred bette. Midding was quoted at 72c. a 73c.; good mid-ding, 75c. a 75c., and fair, 77c. a 78c.